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CONGO'S AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY IN BRIEF

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SUMMARY

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (Kinshasa) is gaining momentum in its economic recovery from the turmoil following independence from Belgium in 1960. Civil and political disorders had reduced total agricultural production about one-fourth from the 1959 high to the 1965 low. Since 1965, production has slowly recovered. This recovery can be attributed to political stability and gradual restoration of internal security, plus monetary reform in June 1967 (primarily devaluation), which increased incentives to produce and export.

AGRICULTURE'S POSITION IN THE CONGOLESE ECONOMY

In 1958, nearly 31 percent of the Congo's gross domestic product was agricultural; in 1966, the proportion was 22 percent. With the decline in agriculture's relative importance, the nature of production also changed. Subsistence agriculture accounted for 35 percent of total agricultural production in 1959, but its share had increased to 52 percent by 1966. This occurred as many Congolese farmers, who had been marketing surplus production, reverted to subsistence production because the insecurity caused by the civil wars and the deterioration of the transport network made marketing of cash and surplus crops difficult. The collapse of government agricultural services also was a factor. To a smaller degree, these conditions were also responsible for a decline in production of market-oriented plantation and European estate agriculture. With the advent of internal security, market production is increasing on Congolese farms and on plantations and estates.

OVERALL ECONOMY

The Congolese economy is well diversified, compared with the economies of other African countries. Industrial processing and manufacturing accounted for 17 percent of total GDP in 1964. Subsistence agriculture, public administration, commerce, and transportation shared approximately equal parts of 45 percent of the total. Commercial agriculture and mining accounted for 13 percent and 7 percent.

In recent years, the country has become increasingly dependent on extracting and exporting its vast store of minerals, particularly copper. Mineral extraction remained practically untouched by the postindependence disorders and has been, by far, the prime earner of foreign exchange in the 1960's as

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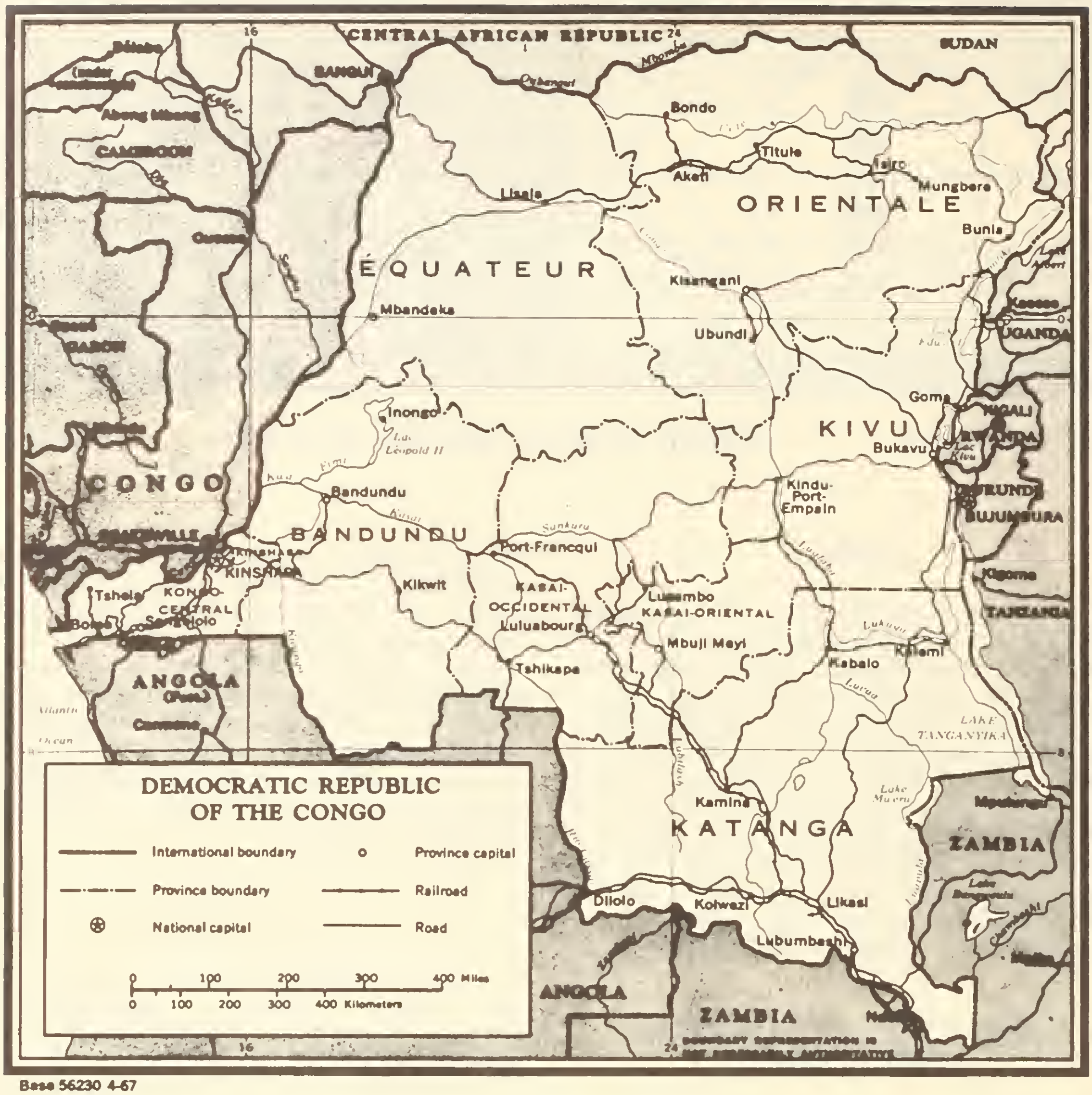

Figure 1

agricultural exports have declined. In 1966, about 26 percent of GDP came from exports. Mineral products accounted for 83 percent of exports, compared with 60 percent in 1958. Copper alone accounted for 57 percent of total exports in 1966. Other major mineral exports are cobalt, zinc, tin ore, gold, and industrial diamonds. Agricultural exports dropped from 40 percent of total exports in 1958 to about 18 percent in 1968. Palm products were the main agricultural exports in both periods.

THE PEOPLE

The population of the Congo--17.4 million in 1969--is growing at a rate of 2.3 percent a year. Overall density is 19 persons per square mile, but many large areas in the Katanga, Equateur, and Orientale Provinces remain very thinly populated. The eastern highlands and Lower Congo have the highest population densities. Kinshasa (formerly Leopoldville) is the largest city by far, with an estimated population of 1.2 million in 1968. Lubumbashi (formerly Elizabethville) is next largest, with 225,000 inhabitants. Mbyi-Maye, with 200,000, and Kisangani (formerly Stanleyville), with 100,000, follow. About 30 percent of the population is urban, and the proportion is increasing as rural migration to the cities continues.

LAND CHARACTERISTICS

The Congo is situated in the heart of tropical Africa and is about one-third the size of the United States.

About two-thirds of the Congo lies south of the Equator and one-third, north. A large tropical rain forest straddles the Equator, with precipitation there ranging from about 50 to 80 inches a year. Tropical savanna covers most of the remainder of the country except for the zones of tropical highland climate along the eastern margins.

Poor soils, mainly latosols, predominate throughout the Congo. Some alluvials in the central basin and volcanic ash lands in Kivu Province are more suitable for farming.

About half the land is classified as arable. In 1956, the latest year for which data are available, only about 1.2 percent was under cultivation in annual field crops and tree crops. Forests cover about 49 percent of the land, permanent pasture about 1 percent, and mountains, sandy areas, and swamps the remainder.

The Congo is almost entirely within the drainage system of the Congo River. The river encircles the terraced plateaus and plains of the large Central Congo Basin, which has an average altitude of 1,300 feet. Rising around the rim of the basin are plateaus and hills that contain much of the country's mineral wealth. Mountains ranging between 6,500 and 13,000 feet high follow the eastern border and then descend toward the Great African Rift lake system.

The Congo River has 1,700 miles of navigable waterways. The whole Congo Basin system totals about 7,200 miles of such waterways. These are the most important means of transport in interior areas where travel is otherwise impossible. The river system is estimated to have about 16 percent of the world's total hydroelectric potential. The Congo River flows into the Atlantic Ocean through a 25-mile strip of land which is the Congo's only boundary on the sea. The port of Matadi, 80 miles upstream from the mouth of the Congo, is the country's only important seaport.

The 3,125 miles of rail lines and 87,500 miles of roads complement the river transport system. The rail system serves to bypass unnavigable portions of the rivers, and the roads act as feeder lines for both rail and river transport. After independence, the transportation system fell into serious disrepair. Poor transportation remains one of the principal obstacles to economic recovery.

AGRICULTURAL STRUCTURE AND TECHNOLOGY

Shifting cultivation is the typical method of farming for native Congolese. Permanent open cultivation of a tract of land as practiced in the temperate zones seems unsuitable to most of the Congo, since the tropical sun and torrential rains quickly leach the soil of nutrients. In shifting cultivation, the Congolese farmer clears a small tract of land (no more than 2 or 3 acres) in the forest or savanna. Subsistence crops planted include cassava, corn, plantains, and sweetpotatoes. For cash, the Congolese farmer may produce palm oil and kernels, coffee, cotton, cocoa, tea, bananas, and pyrethrum. Intercropping is widely practiced. A few chickens, goats, sheep, and hogs may also be kept. After the fertility of the land drops, brush or trees are allowed to grow, and the farmer moves on to other forest or savanna land. In the high altitude areas of the eastern Congo, the Congolese farmer is predominantly a cattle herdsman instead of crop producer.

There is a distinct division of labor between men and women on the typical Congolese farm. The men fell trees, clear fields, harvest certain crops such as palm fruit and bananas, build huts, make beer and palm wine, hunt, and fish. The women prepare the fields, plant, cultivate, and harvest most crops. Women also do all household work along with preparing items for sale, taking products to market, and bringing purchases back.

The Congolese farmer uses only simple tools--axes, machetes, hoes, and other hand implements. Horses, mules, oxen, or donkeys are rarely used, and little, if any, fertilizer, insecticides, or fungicides are available to him.

The paysannat system (a land settlement plan) was introduced by the Belgians in the 1930's to increase yields and production, settle the rural population, improve living standards, maintain soil fertility, and promote better farming techniques. The Congolese were organized into the paysannats under close supervision of government agronomists. Careful investigations were made of soil fertility, crop rotations, local customs, and economic needs before a paysannat was established.

The plan adapts the traditional native bush-fallow method of land use to the corridor system in the forest areas and the strip system in the savanna region. The corridor system alternates corridors of cultivated land with corridors of bush or forest fallow. The corridors of fallow land are maintained 15 to 20 years. The strip system consists of alternating strips of cultivated land and grass fallow.

By 1957, 175,000 Congolese farmers were organized into 200 paysannats covering roughly 3.7 million acres; over one-third of the paysannats were in Orientale Province. Most paysannats were devoted to production of food crops and cotton.

Before independence, the system had been proving successful; in 1956, with less than one-tenth of the rural population organized under the Paysannat Settlement Plan, the paysannats produced 27 percent of the total cotton, 22 percent of the rice, and 15 percent of the corn and peanuts. Since independence, however, most of the paysannats have disintegrated because of lack of supervisory personnel and government extension services and disruption of marketing channels. The regimentation of the system had always been unattractive to the Congolese.

In sharp contrast to Congolese farms are the plantations. Many are owned and operated by individual Europeans, but the largest are owned by corporations. Many individual European farmers left the Congo during the disorders following independence. Plantation crops include oil palms, coffee, rubber, cocoa, and tea. The large plantation holdings utilize some tractors for cultivation and other mechanization but rely heavily on Congolese laborers. Some fertilizer is used, largely for oil palms. Crop yields on plantations are two to 10 times those on indigenous farms.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Export Crops

Palm products, coffee, and rubber are the main agricultural exports. Tea and cocoa beans are also export crops, but of lesser importance.

Palm products--palm oil, palm kernel oil, and palm kernel cake--are the Congo's most important agricultural export commodities. Production has been gradually recovering from 1965 lows but remains about 30 percent below the 1959 level. For production to reach preindependence levels, new plantings will be necessary. Low world prices for palm products in recent years have reduced incentives for plantations to increase production and for Congolese to harvest wild fruit. About 80 percent of production comes from plantations, where the crop is collected and marketed by CONGOPALM, a cooperative for the plantations. An increasing proportion of palm products has been diverted to domestic use in recent years for the manufacture of soap, margarine, and cooking oils.

The second most important export crop is coffee. The main variety is Robusta, but Arabica is also grown. Robusta is graded and certified by the "Office de Cafe Robusta" (OCR), but marketing is undertaken by private companies and by CAFECONGO, a producer cooperative. Coffee is grown in the northeastern and eastern highland sections of the country, where 80 percent of the production comes from plantations. Recent increases in production have resulted from the return to production of many plantations abandoned during the disorders.

Rubber is produced largely on 10 plantations in the northwest part of the Congo, but some is obtained from Congolese who tap trees outside plantations. Rubber production was cut in half by the civil disorders but is now making a gradual recovery.

Crops for Domestic Consumption

The main food crops (cassava, plantains, sweetpotatoes, and corn) of the subsistence farmer have risen in production from low points in the early sixties to levels almost equal to those prevailing before independence. With the repair of roads and addition of trucks, more of these foods will enter domestic markets.

Before independence in 1960, cotton was an important export crop and the main cash crop of the paysannat system. As the system broke down during the civil disorders, cotton production fell drastically. Since 1965, cotton has been imported to supply domestic mills. With the return of internal security, however, cotton production is increasing. The 1969 crop may be near to supplying all the mills' current needs.

Livestock

Cattle are kept by Congolese herdsmen and by European ranchers. Livestock keeping by Congolese is concentrated in Kivu and Orientale Provinces. Tsetse fly infestation limits cattle production in many forested areas of the Congo. Prior to independence, European ranchers supplied approximately 50 percent of the meat marketed in the country. These ranchers are mainly in the Kongo-Central and Katanga Provinces, where herds of the large corporations may number 20,000 to 30,000 head. In 1959, there were about 1 million head of cattle, 350,000 hogs, 65,000 sheep and over 2 million goats. Livestock numbers declined sharply during the early sixties because of the disruptions.

Domestic demand for meat products is growing; in 1966, over 18,000 tons of meat and meat products were imported. Projects have been initiated to assist Congolese in Kongo-Central in starting livestock herds.

AGRICULTURAL POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT

A goal of the Government is to return agricultural production to preindependence levels. Table 1 production indexes show 1968 estimated total agricultural production at 87 percent of 1957-59 levels, compared with 76 percent in 1965. The monetary reform of 1967 and the return of stability to the country are primary reasons for the upturn. These factors have induced merchants to return to areas from which they had previously fled. Plantations show signs of rehabilitation, and modest numbers of individual European planters are returning. Most importantly, the indigenous farmer is producing and selling more as more consumer goods are available for him to buy.

The Institut National pour l'Etude Agronomique du Congo (INEAC), the Congo's world-famed agricultural research organization, was dormant during the early sixties. Some substations are now concentrating on practical work of immediate importance. This work includes multiplying and providing planting material and seeds, breeding cattle, and reviving agricultural production on their own fields.

Considerable foreign aid has been received by the Congo for development. Major donors include the United States ($384 million since 1960), Belgium, France, the European Community, and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the U.N. Aid projects underway in the Congo include work on rice and vegetable production; development of market gardens in urban areas; improved and commercialized production of tobacco, cassava, oil palms, corn, tea, and pyrethrum; and development of cattle herds and veterinary services. Many current projects to improve transportation facilities will help to remove one of the main obstacles to increased agricultural production.

A development project proposed recently calls for AID and Congolese Government cooperation in developing a system for agricultural credit that will make adequate capital available to small agribusinesses, and production or marketing cooperatives, and to small and medium-sized farming enterprises. Some such firms have developed the managerial capacity to increase production or otherwise increase their income but lack the necessary capital to bring this about.

AGRICULTURAL TRADE

The Congo continues to adhere to its traditional policy of nondiscrimination with regard to trading partners. Tariff rates are applied uniformly to all countries; however, duties were raised on almost all imports to increase government revenue as part of the 1967 monetary reform. The import quota system was also abolished at that time.

Most Congolese trade is oriented toward Western Europe--primarily Belgium--and the United States, but the Congo has recently signed a number of bilateral trade agreements with neighboring African countries. These agreements call for Congolese manufactured goods to be exchanged for needed food commodities. The Congo is an associate member of the European Economic Community and a signatory of the Yaounde Treaty.

Agricultural commodities have decreased in relative importance among exports since production fell in the early 1960's, and mineral exports increased (table 2). Palm products, coffee, and rubber are the dominant agricultural exports; palm oil and rubber have steadily increased in importance since 1965.

Cereals are the major agricultural imports (table 3). However, the country is trying to become self-sufficient in rice. Imports of protein foods such as meat and fish products have been increasing. The typical Congolese diet is adequate in calories but lacks protein.

The United States is the leading supplier of farm produce to the Congo, accounting for 40 to 50 percent of the market in recent years, largely through Public Law 480 programs. Exports of U.S. agricultural commodities to the Congo have been primarily rice and wheat flour, valued between $8 and $11 million annually. Tobacco and cotton exports to the Congo have also been important (table 4).

U.S. imports of agricultural products from the Congo have averaged about $13 million annually in recent years. Coffee, rubber, palm kernels, and palm oil are the main items imported. The Congo is the second largest exporter of palm kernel oil to the United States, usually supplying 30 percent of total U.S. imports (table 5).

Table 1.--Agricultural production by commodity and indexes of total agricultural and food production, Congo (Kinshasa), average 1957-59, annual 1959-68

Commodity	Average 1957-59	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	Prelim. 1968 1/
	1,000 metric tons										
Wheat	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	3
Rice, paddy	172	165	70	70	74	60	55	56	51	60	70
Millet and sorghum	54	50	30	44	42	43	44	44	44	45	47
Corn	328	333	378	265	226	232	237	240	245	250	255
Pulses	73	72	84	66	68	75	75	72	74	72	74
Potatoes	16	12	14	14	15	13	16	18	18	16	18
Cassava	7,522	7,212	7,000	6,500	6,500	7,000	6,800	7,000	6,800	7,000	7,200
Sweetpotatoes	315	316	276	269	275	291	291	298	310	310	320
Cotton	50	60	46	27	16	16	7	6	7	9	18
Urena and punga fibers	12	12	10	6	5	6	5	5	5	4	4
Cottonseed	101	120	91	54	32	32	14	12	14	18	36
Peanuts, in shell	173	174	175	130	122	122	113	113	113	113	115
Sesame seed	6	6	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6
Pyrethrum flowers, dried	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bananas and plantains	1,687	1,464	1,451	1,300	1,350	1,400	1,400	1,450	1,500	1,550	1,600
Coffee	53	61	54	54	66	66	57	59	54	60	70
Cocoa beans	5	5	6	6	6	5	4	4	5	5	5
Tea	3	4	4	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
Rubber 2/	37	40	36	38	38	38	34	21	28	30	30
Quinine bark	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sugar, raw	26	35	28	31	44	41	30	30	35	45	41
Palm oil 3/	234	245	232	227	226	196	165	125	130	155	175
Palm kernels 3/	150	162	148	136	130	97	110	75	80	95	105
Meats	27	28	20	12	12	13	14	15	16	17	19
Milk	102	105	74	60	64	65	65	70	70	70	71
Indexes of production	(1957-59 = 100)										
Crops	100	100	93	85	85	86	80	77	78	82	87
Total agriculture	100	100	93	83	83	84	79	76	77	81	87
Total food	100	97	91	82	82	82	79	78	78	82	86
Per capita agriculture	100	97	89	77	76	74	68	64	64	66	69
Per capita food	100	95	87	76	75	73	68	66	65	66	68
Index of population											
1958 population = 13,474,000	100.0	102.6	104.9	107.3	109.8	112.8	115.4	118.1	120.8	123.6	126.4

1/ Production data for cocoa beans, tea, sugar, palm oil, and palm kernels are from published reports of Foreign Agr. Serv., U.S. Dept. Agr., which were available in March 1969. 2/ Exports. 3/ Commercial.

Table 2.--Agricultural exports from Congo (Kinshasa), 1959 and 1963-68

Commodity	Quantity 1/ 1959	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	Value 2/ 1959	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 3/	1968 3/
	1,000 metric tons							1,000 dollars						
Hides and skins	--	--	--	--	--	--	n.a.	640	32	6	6	30	n.a.	n.a.
Bananas	31.1	21.0	13.3	6.7	7.1	4.6	n.a.	1,240	564	162	90	144	n.a.	n.a.
Coffee	91.8	47.3	37.4	23.0	31.1	27.3	n.a.	38,280	22,052	27,616	17,146	25,808	25,300	31,200
Tea	3.5	5.6	3.4	4.1	5.6	3.0	n.a.	2,460	2,672	1,628	1,772	2,656	n.a.	n.a.
Corn	8.9	--	--	--	--	--	n.a.	440	--	--	--	--	n.a.	n.a.
Cassava	50.0	0.7	3.0	0.9	--	1.3	n.a.	2,960	32	66	66	--	n.a.	n.a.
Palm kernels	39.8	3.0	4.1	--	--	4.1	n.a.	5,840	304	144	--	--	n.a.	n.a.
Quinine root (bark)	1.8	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.6	--	n.a.	1,180	360	398	222	1,172	n.a.	n.a.
Rauwolfia	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	n.a.	360	244	354	212	396	n.a.	n.a.
Copal	4.1	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.8	n.a.	700	154	256	138	82	n.a.	n.a.
Cocoa	3.9	5.8	5.1	4.2	4.1	5.4	n.a.	2,880	2,378	2,502	1,146	1,192	2,500	3,400
Rubber	40.2	37.6	34.2	21.2	29.7	31.2	n.a.	22,260	19,032	14,944	9,088	12,510	12,000	14,800
Cotton fiber	52.8	9.1	3.1	--	--	--	n.a.	27,380	4,148	1,610	--	--	--	--
Urena and punga fibers	4.2	1.9	--	3.2	2.1	1.3	n.a.	1,080	338	--	488	390	n.a.	n.a.
Popaine	0.2	--	0.1	0.1	0.1	--	n.a.	480	168	318	486	376	n.a.	n.a.
Palm oil	185.5	143.5	123.9	65.7	83.9	114.9	n.a.	37,660	26,746	24,460	15,302	17,280	22,200	23,700
Palm kernel oil	60.7	32.0	44.3	31.3	32.3	37.2	n.a.	17,940	7,188	10,716	8,604	8,604	8,100	18,700
Cottonseed oil	6.0	1.2	0.8	0.1	--	--	n.a.	1,240	294	144	16	--	n.a.	n.a.
Peanut oil	7.0	--	--	2.9	--	--	n.a.	1,580	--	--	764	--	n.a.	n.a.
Oil cake: Palm kernel cake	61.1	30.8	40.9	30.5	28.2	37.4	n.a.	4,000	2,302	2,886	2,020	2,070	n.a.	n.a.
Cotton cake	27.6	5.2	2.9	1.7	1.4	0.9	n.a.	1,560	368	172	104	82	n.a.	n.a.
Peanut cake	9.2	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	--	n.a.	660	82	50	--	--	n.a.	n.a.
Other agricultural products								860	198	556	672	468	n.a.	n.a.
Total agricultural exports								173,700	89,656	89,108	58,342	73,270	74,700	100,400
Total merchandise exports								500,100	339,802	350,506	337,420	468,060	432,800	569,000
								Percent						
Exports of agricultural products as a percentage of total exports								34.7	26.4	25.4	17.3	15.7	17.3	17.7

Note: External trade data for the Congo (Kinshasa) since independence vary from source to source. Also, a complete series from one source has not been obtained. Since quantity and value figures were obtained from different sources, a computation of value per unit will not necessarily produce the actual price of goods.

Sources: 1/ Direction de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques, complemented by data from the Societe Congolaise de Survellance. 2/ Bulletin Trimestriel des Statistiques Generales Direction de la Statistique. 3/ National Bank of the Congo, Annual Report, 1967, and data from National Bank authorities. n.a. = not available.

Table 3.--Agricultural imports and inputs to the agricultural sector, Congo (Kinshasa), 1959 and 1963-67

Commodity	Quantity						Value				
	1959	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 1/	1959	1963	1964	1965	1966
	1,000 metric tons						1,000 dollars				
Meat and meat products	7.9	19.5	14.4	14.4	18.2	n.a.	5,336	11,094	8,392	8,934	12,134
Fish and fish products	34.2	24.0	20.7	40.8	38.4	n.a.	9,374	8,040	8,808	14,862	18,080
Eggs and milk products	11.3	18.3	2.9	6.2	9.0	n.a.	6,598	10,980	1,920	4,652	6,198
Cereals and products	67.3	207.7	154.3	156.1	201.2	n.a.	10,094	26,222	17,970	20,208	26,228
(Corn)	(6.0)	(61.7)	(72.6)	(45.1)	(74.4)	(68.6)	(334)	(4,806)	(5,782)	(2,842)	(4,844)
(Rice)	(2.3)	(39.9)	(16.7)	(22.8)	(33.4)	(23.1)	(356)	(5,854)	(2,420)	(3,812)	(6,036)
(Wheat flour)	(38.7)	(74.5)	(40.9)	(55.7)	(52.3)	(60.3)	(5,360)	(10,294)	(5,666)	(7,402)	(7,090)
(Malt)	(16.5)	(20.9)	(17.0)	(23.5)	(27.1)	(14.6)	(2,498)	(3,732)	(2,864)	(4,382)	(4,760)
Fruit and vegetables	19.8	20.3	8.7	13.2	16.2	n.a.	5,414	4,272	2,350	3,052	4,152
Sugar and products	8.0	2.2	0.6	0.3	6.1	n.a.					
Tobacco, crude and manufactured	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,468	2,464	2,988	3,434	4,876
Other foods	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,896	2,296	1,732	1,686	3,976
Raw cotton, yarn, grey cloth	3.8	3.8	4.3	13.2 2/	8.8 2/	n.a.	4,558	4,390	16,616	13,508	10,290
Wood, rubber, and raw materials (of animal and vegetable origin)							798	548	660	480	1,186
Total agricultural imports							48,536	72,306	61,456	60,816	86,120
Seeds, industrial plants	1.4	2.7	0.9	0.6	0.5	n.a.	830	1,248	952	796	854
Fertilizer	13.2	7.9	7.3	5.6	6.0	n.a.	958	610	586	454	674
Agricultural machinery							1,100	372	666	474	494
Total imports of agricultural products and inputs to the agricultural sector							51,424	74,536	63,660	72,540	88,142
Total imports							299,880	252,610	284,412	319,254	336,468

1/ Foreign Agr. Serv. reports. 2/ The foreign trade statistics do not separate imports of raw cotton from those of yarn and grey cloth. Imports of raw cotton were reported to be 9,500 and 7,500 metric tons respectively in 1965 and 1966. Previously there was a net export surplus of cotton. n.a. = not available.

Source: Bulletin Trimestriel des Statistiques Generales.

Table 4.--U. S. agricultural exports to Congo (Kinshasa), 1966-68

Commodity	Quantity			Value		
	1966	1967	1968	1966	1967	1968
	Metric tons			1,000 dollars		
Meat and meat preparations	152	9	1	107	12	2
Dairy products	--	--	--	1,128	549	735
Grain and preparations	--	--	--	10,952	9,425	8,473
Rice	32,825	18,286	13,406	5,128	3,258	2,644
Wheat flour	43,545	46,992	45,813	4,311	4,342	4,629
Tobacco	1,298	2,418	1,162	1,981	3,877	1,620
Cotton	3,302	5,825	6	1,940	3,556	1,977
Vegetable oils	1,009	1,311	582	408	479	190
Other	--	--	--	1,125	1,684	1,553
Total agricultural				17,641	19,582	14,550
Nonagricultural				39,280	29,479	36,108
Total exports				56,921	49,061	50,658

Table 5.--U. S. agricultural imports from Congo (Kinshasa), 1966-68

Commodity	Quantity			Value		
	1966	1967	1968	1966	1967	1968
	Metric tons			1,000 dollars		
Coffee	2,151	2,498	15,583	1,833	1,852	11,208
Tea	463	549	337	389	379	240
Rubber, crude	7,765	8,007	16,899	3,719	3,453	6,375
Palm kernels and palm oil	18,032	14,873	18,267	4,969	3,647	5,770
Other	65	56	93	282	419	737
Total agricultural				11,192	9,750	24,330
Nonagricultural				33,529	30,698	17,541
Total imports				44,721	40,448	41,871

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